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MARRIAGE.

WHITLEY-BONFIELD.—On March 15th, at
Oxford, STUART NAHER WHITLEY, of
Cambridge, to MARY HELEN, younger
daughter of the Rev. G. H. and Mrs.
BONFIELD, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VROUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 26TH, 1913.

Four months have passed since any
public announcement was made regarding
what is being done to provide the Colony
with wireless telegraph communication.
H.E. THE GOVERNOR then informed the
Legislative Council that the Secretary of
State proposed that the Crown Agents for
the Colonies should call for tenders forthwith
for the erection of a five kilowatt station in
Hongkong, which apparently will have a
range of about 600 miles. Nothing more
has since been heard of the matter, and we
do not know whether the Crown Agents are
calling for tenders, or even whether
instructions to do so have yet been com-
municated to them by the Colonial Office.
We are reminded of this question by noticing
in a Straits contemporary some remarks
extracted from the Report of the Penang
Chamber of Commerce regarding the nego-
tiations with the Straits Government for
the provision of a wireless installation at
Panang; and as in Hongkong from time to
time sundry references have been made to
the "enormous cost" of a high-power
station, we are particularly interested in
the following excerpt from the Report of
the Penang Chamber of Commerce: "Your
committee noted that a sum of \$20,000 had
been provided in the estimates for 1913 for

the installation of a low-power station in
Penang, and while they were gratified at
the provision of the vote they were still of
opinion that it would be desirable in the
interests of the whole Colony to provide
Penang with an installation capable of
communicating with Colombo and Hong-
kong, as such an installation would render
the Colony independent of foreign installa-
tions, such as that at Sabang, and it was
contended seriously that the initial expendi-
ture would be justified by the benefits which
the Colony would obtain by the existence
of the extended field of the higher
powered installation. Government there-
upon enquired of the Chamber the cost of
a high-power wireless installation such as
that suggested, and your committee com-
municated with Europe by cablegram, and
informed Government that the cost of an
1,800 mile wireless installation on the
Telefunken system, laid down at Penang,
and inclusive of cost of erection by a skilled
expert, but exclusive of cost of erection of
buildings and mast, would be £4,000. In
communicating this figure, however, your
committee intimated that they did not
recommend the adoption of the particular
system estimated for until such time as
Government had satisfied itself of its
merits." There is a big difference between
this estimate and the figures which have
been given to our own Legislative Council.
It may be recalled that the Special Com-
mittee appointed to inquire into the question
of the erection of a wireless telegraph station
in Hongkong recommended a "medium-
power station" having a day range of 350
miles, and the Committee of the Chamber of
Commerce concurred in the recommendation.
For this medium-power station the
Government obtained an estimate of cost
which amounted to £16,000. Presumably
this is an estimate by the Marconi Com-
pany. For the five kilowatt station which
the Colony of Hongkong is promised, the
cost is estimated at "somewhere in the
vicinity of £5,000 or £7,000." Yet, accord-
ing to the report from Penang, it is possible
to provide a wireless installation having a
range twice or thrice as great for a sum of
£4,000, exclusive of cost of erecting build-
ing and mast. This estimate was given by
the Telefunken Company. Hongkong has
probably had its estimates from the
Marconi Company. In that case we shall
hope that when the Secretary of State says
he proposes to call for tenders, he means
that companies other than the Marconi
Company will be invited to tender, and
as the taxpayers of Hongkong will have to
foot the bill, they will be interested to learn
from the Crown Agents in due course what
tenders are received in response to the
invitation, and the considerations that
guided them in their selection.

The Rev. J. K. Macdonochie, the new
pastor of Union Church, arrived yester-
day by the *Hirano Maru*.
At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese
who was convicted of playing the three
card trick was fined \$2.
Yesterday Mr. A. Gibson, Colonial
veterinary surgeon, returned to the
Colony after being absent on leave.
A Presidential order has been issued,
fixing the coronation opening of the
Chinese Parliament for April 8th.
The Hongkong Government has been
informed that Hongkong has been declared
by Singapore to be an infected port on
account of small-pox.
Mr. F. D. Fisher, American Consul-
General, Mukden, has resigned, and Mr.
Chas. J. Arnell, Secretary of the Ameri-
can Embassy, Tokyo, will succeed him.
The Bishop of Victoria has gone to
Shui King on the West River to attend
a meeting of the Chinese Church Council.
He expects to return to the Colony at the
end of this week.
The Shanghai fund for the Captain
Scott memorial was closed last week and
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
remitted to London the equivalent in
sterling, namely, £91 is. 0d.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Li Kam Chun \$25
Li Ip Shi 5

A Chinese who was discovered coming
from the steamer *Wing Hon* with a box
containing money and clothing and
jewellery which had been stolen was at
the Magistracy sentenced to six weeks'
imprisonment and four hours' in the
stocks.
Mr. Frank W. Hadley, U.S. Vice-
Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mixed
Court Assessor, has sent in the resigna-
tion of his position in the Consular
service. As soon as his resignation has
been accepted he will engage in business
in China.

The annual sale of work for Dr.
Barraclough's Homes will be held at 118,
The Peak, to-morrow, from 2.30 p.m.
Those who are unable to attend and
would like to subscribe are asked to send
any contribution, however small, to Mrs.
Pattenden at that address.

Moves shortly to take effect in the
British Consular Service in Japan,
Korea and Formosa are as follows:—Mr.
Oswald White, now Acting Vice-Consul at
Yokohama, will be Acting Vice-Consul at
Osaka, relieving Mr. F. H. Holmes, now
Vice-Consul at that place, who takes up
the post of Acting British Consul at
Shimonoseki. Mr. Hugh Horne, now
Acting Consul at Shimonoseki, will be
Vice-Consul at Kobe, where he will act as
Consul-General until the arrival of Mr.
Arthur Hyde Lay, now on leave, who will
be Acting British Consul-General at Kobe
during Mr. Consul-General Layard's
absence on leave. Mr. G. H. Phipps, now
Acting Vice-Consul at Kobe, proceeds as
Acting Vice-Consul to Seoul, replacing
Mr. C. J. Davidson, who will take Mr.
White's place as Acting British Vice-
Consul at Yokohama. Mr. J. B.
Rentiers, now Consul at Tientsin, goes as
Consul to Honolulu, being replaced by
Mr. T. J. Harrington, now in Honolulu.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Magistracy yesterday John
Lewis Behan was charged on remand with
stealing and being in possession of a
box containing money, clothes, a medical
diploma, and other effects belonging to
the Indian doctor of the *a.s. Dilwara*.

Sergeant Wille stated that a witness
who was to have been called, a man who
came ashore with defendant in the same
sloop, was not able to attend as his
ship had, to leave, but he would be here
on Thursday. He asked for a remand
until then.

Defendant said his position was an
uncomfortable one, as he had to be in
custody all the time. He asked to be
liberated on his own recognisances. The
Magistrate could see from the trend of
the case that there was little risk in allow-
ing him his liberty.

His Worship (Mr. Melbourne) pointed
out that if defendant's statement was
corroborated that was all that was
required.

Defendant in reply to His Worship
said that he could not obtain a guarantee
as he was an utter stranger in the Colony.
He suggested that he should be liberated
and that he should report himself daily
to the police.

His Worship decided to take the case on
Thursday.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

Last night a very successful concert
promoted by St. Patrick's Club was held
in the hall, Garden Road. There was a
good attendance, and the interesting pro-
gramme arranged was carried through
with little variation. Messrs. Neal,
French, and Hampshire gave much ap-
preciated instrumental selections, Mr.
Neal also contributing banjo solos, while
Mr. Reynolds proved another clever in-
strument, his violin solos being warmly
applauded. The lady vocalists were Mrs.
Jordan, Mrs. A. M. Lamb, Mrs. Schoter,
and Miss Rowe, and the gentleman
vocalists were Messrs. R. E. White and
W. B. Cawsey, and Lieut. Webber. Duets
were rendered by Mrs. Lamb and Mr.
Cawsey and Messrs. White and Cawsey.
Mr. Grimble proved a most acceptable
accompanist.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM
QUESTION.

At a meeting of the Council, at Delhi
on the 26th ult., Mr. Gillan, Financial
Secretary, in reply to a question, said
that the correspondence with the
Secretary of State for India on the
opium question was confidential, and that
therefore the Government declined to
publish it. He stated that the Govern-
ment was unable to lend money to bankers
on Indian Government securities to
relieve the strain on the money market
owing to the lock-up of opium in Chinese
warehouses.

CHINA UNABLE TO PAY.

THE LEGATIONS' FUTURE POLICY.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C.*
Daily News reports that Mr. Chou Hsueh-
tsai, Minister of Finance, has replied to
the representations of the Sixtuple
Group, saying that China is not able
to repay the advances made by the Group
last year and now overdue, owing to
causes known to the bankers, and over
which she has no control.

The bankers decided to refer the matter
to their respective Legations.
The policy of the six Powers is not at
present declared, and while it is unlikely
that pressure will be immediately applied
to China with reference to outstanding
debts, the whole financial position of the
country is bound before long to be con-
sidered by the Powers.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN WAR.

AUSTRIA'S INTERVENTION.
It is reported from Cetinje that
Austria's ultimatum has caused a painful
impression in influential circles and is
regarded as a violation of neutrality in
connection with the Balkan war. It is
also believed that it is intended to hamper
the military operations against Skutari.

Montenegro has informed the Allies of
Austria's action.

A THORNY QUESTION SETTLED.

Reuter learns that the Powers are
agreed upon the boundaries of northern
and north-eastern Albania. Hence further
military operations are unnecessary,
as the result will in no wise affect the
decisions of the Powers. With this thorny
question settled there is little anxiety as
to the outcome of the Austro-Montenegrin
incident. It is declared that the Austrian
warships are still in Dalmatian waters,
but do not intend to interfere with the
Serbian transports.

15,000 TURKS SURRENDER.

It is reported from Cetinje that Djavid
Pasha with his army of 15,000 has sur-
rendered to the Servians at Staumbi
River in Albania between Durazzo and
Monastir.

THE DEAD KING OF GREECE.

London, March 25th.
The lying-in-state at Athens of the dead
King of Greece is most impressive. His
Majesty is regarded as having died on
the battlefield. The bier is surrounded
with magnificent flowers, and great silent
crowds pass in front of the coffin. The
guard of honour composed of Royal
Princes and officers stand erect and
motionless.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

London, March 25th.
Reuter's Rome correspondent wires that
the Italians in Tripoli have been con-
stantly harassed by the frequent raids of
the Arabs under the able leadership of
Barumi Bey, a former member for Tripoli
in the Turkish Parliament, who establish-
ed a regular government in the interior.
With a view to stopping the raids, two
Italian columns yesterday attacked and
stormed at the point of the bayonet strong
positions southward of Garian. The
Arabs left 220 dead, while the Italian
casualties were 24 killed and 133 wounded.

A MISERABLE BANK HOLIDAY.

London, March 25th.
The rainy and squally weather on Bank
Holiday kept Londoners at home.
Members of Parliament were dis-
appointed in not having a holiday, as
Parliament was sitting.

MISS PANKHURST.

London, March 25th.
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is now in a
nursing home. She stated that blood
vessels in her eyes burst as the result
of forcible feeding.

BRITISH AVIATION.

London, March 25th.
Colonel Seely was hotly questioned in
Parliament on Monday regarding the
adequacy of the aviation programme.
He insisted that the 101 aeroplanes were
efficient and that we would have 148 by
the end of May.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY OBLIGA-
TIONS.

London, March 25th.
Mr. Asquith, replying to three ques-
tions on the subject of British military
obligations on the Continent, emphasised
that Great Britain was not under
any obligations not public and
not known to Parliament which compels
her to participate in any war.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

London, March 25th.
The international rugby match between
Ireland and France, played at Cork on
Monday afternoon, resulted in a win for
the former by 24 points to nil.

THE AMERICA CUP CHALLENGE.

London, March 25th.
The New York Yacht Club has cabled
to the Ulster Yacht Club declining to re-
consider the challenge from Sir Thomas
Lipton.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT STORMS IN AMERICA.

VILLAGES WIPE OUT.
LONDON, March 25th.
A tornado has swept the Central States
of America, causing enormous damage.
Details are meagre as the telegraphs have
been wrecked.

Omaha and Nebraska were devastated
on Sunday night, and the casualties are
variously estimated from 100 to 1,000.
Troops have been sent to assist the people
of the district.

A message from Omaha states that the
tornado swept a path six blocks wide and
several miles long through the city.
Hundreds of buildings were wrecked, and
at least 100 people were killed, while
many hundreds were injured.

Another message reports that a tornado
swept Southern Terra Haute, Indiana,
yesterday, probably killing 50 people and
injuring 300.

A later message from Omaha states that
the deaths numbered 140, while 350 houses
were destroyed and 1,250 damaged. Thirty
people in the audience were buried in the
ruins of a cinematograph theatre. The
damage is principally in the residential
section and in the suburbs. Four adjacent
villages were wiped out. The heavy rain
prevented a conflagration, though many
houses were burned.

THE CHINA LOAN.

London, March 25th.
A message from Washington to the
Times states that the withdrawal of the
American bankers from the China Loan
was prompted by President Wilson's
desire that the United States should be
in a position to exercise a restraining
influence in case of the selfish inter-
vention of any of the Powers.

SUFFRAGETTE TERRORISM.

London, March 25th.
The suffragettes on Monday morning
ignited an empty house at Beckenham.
The outbreak was quickly discovered and
extinguished. The damage done was very
slight.

ACCIDENT TO THE SPEAKER.

London, March 25th.
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, has
fractured his wrist in a motor accident.

OBITUARY.

London, March 25th.
The death is announced of Lady
Dorothy Nevill, daughter of the third
Earl of Orford. She was a writer of con-
siderable repute, her latest work being
"Under Five Reigns," which was pub-
lished in 1910.

TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

DISTINGUISHED CHINESE SHOT.

Later last Thursday night a serious
outrage occurred at the Shanghai-Nan-
king railway station, whence the Shang-
hai representatives for the National
Assembly were leaving for Peking by the
night train. Mr. Sung, the former
Minister of Education, had entered the
station when a young man rushed up and
fired two shots at close quarters. Mr.
Sung was conveyed to the Railway
hospital, where Dr. Culpin attended to
him. General Huang Hsing, who was also
of the party, was subsequently escorted in
Mr. Pope's motor-car to his house.
Inquiry at the hospital at a late hour
elicited the information that it is
impossible to say whether the wound is
dangerous. The bullet had passed right
through the abdomen and could be seen
under the skin on the other side.

A CHINESE PRINCE'S
COLLECTION.

JADE CARVINGS.

An interesting sale was to be held at
Messrs. Christie's on March 25th and 26th,
when the collection of Chinese carvings
in jade and other objects of art formed
by Prince Kung Pu Wei, of Peking,
great-grandson of the famous Emperor
Tao Kwang (1821-1891), will be dispersed.
The carvings in jade form the chief
feature of the sale, and number over 120
lots. There are also carvings in various
stones, in rock-crystal, agate, amethyst,
and soapstone. The Szechow lacquer
include various boxes, vases, and bottles;
while, in addition to porcelain and pot-
tery, there are several pieces of metal
work, notably a complete set of bronze
Imperial stationery implements, de-
corated with various archaic ornaments,
and dating from the Chou dynasty.

SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary
Board was held yesterday under the
chairmanship of Mr. D. W. Tratman,
President of the Board. There were also
present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-
President), Colonel Irwin, Dr. Fitzwil-
liams, Messrs. Ng Hon Tsz, Chan Kai
Ming, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of
Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant
Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W.
Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

THE QUESTION OF W.C.'S. AGAIN.
The following letter was read from
Government:—"I am directed to state
that the recommendations concerning the
erection of five w.c.'s in three new houses
to be erected on May Road, submitted in
your letter of the 5th March, have not
been approved by the Governor-in-
Council."

PROPOSED CREMATORIUM BY-LAWS.
The proposed crematorium, by-laws
were submitted.

Mr. Bowen Rowlands—From the Board's
point of view the crematorium should be
encouraged, and the penalty is sufficient.
If the police think the penalty insufficient
from the criminal point of view they can
take steps to strengthen the law.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—There are several
points in each of these papers which
require careful discussion, and this is
best delayed until the special sub-com-
mittee has decided on which of these
drafts the crematorium by-laws are to
be made.

THE PRESIDENT stated that there seemed
to be a difference of opinion as to the
form the by-laws should take, and as
the regulations would have to be referred
to the Government in the end, he thought
it would save a good deal of time and
trouble if the question were referred to
the Government at once for the formal
opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.
He had no doubt the matter would be
again referred to the Board. The ques-
tion as to penalties would have to be con-
sidered.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS said there were dif-
ferent sets of regulations on which the by-
laws could be framed. The matter, how-
ever, was not so much a question of
penalties as the cremation permit. The
Head of the Department would sign the
permit, but on what doctor's certificate
was the recommendation to pass? The
condition of affairs in Hongkong was
altogether different to what it was at
Home. In Hongkong there were licen-
tiates of the Royal Hongkong College of
Medicine, they were about to have un-
dergraduates of the Hongkong University,
there were foreigners practising here who
were not on the British register, there
were Britishers practising here who were
not on the British register, there were
medical men who were on the British re-
gister, and then there were Government
officials. It seemed to him that that mat-
ter should be settled before the matter
went to the Law Officers of the Crown.
At a former meeting he suggested that
the opinion of the Medical Board should
also be incorporated. He proposed that a
sub-committee be appointed to consider
the framing of the by-laws and when the
matter has been discussed it can then be
submitted to the Law Officers of the
Crown.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING seconded, and the
motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the com-
mittee consist of Mr. Bowen, Dr. Fitz-
williams, Dr. Clark, and the Registrar-
General.

Mr. NG HON Tsz seconded, and the
motion was agreed to.

A PEAK CLUB APPLICATION.

Application was submitted for per-
mission to erect one urinal at the Peak
Club.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING minute—If they
depend on Government mains for the
supply of water this application should
be refused.

Mr. BOWLEY—How does this case differ
from the Peak Hotel? If the one is
granted the other should be granted also.

Colonel IRWIN—On the rare occasions
on which functions take place at the Peak
Club the urinals are so insanitary from
the number of persons using them that
I think the application should be granted.

Mr. NG HON Tsz—I agree with Mr.
Bowley's minute.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—On no account
should water be supplied from the mains
for such purpose. I think this should be
refused.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—I agree with
Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—This
case differs from the Peak Hotel because
the convenience is only wanted for special
occasions. The quantity of water
required would be very small.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I move that this
application be treated as a special case
and that the recommendation be for-
warded to Government that the applica-
tion be granted.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS—I second that. The
water to be drawn from the Government
mains is so small and the smell at the
Peak Club after a function is indescrib-
able.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING—I move as an
amendment that the application be re-
fused in view of the procedure of the
Board in refusing applications where the
water is got from the mains.

Mr. NG HON Tsz seconded.

The PRESIDENT—I understand there is
a well somewhere on the premises.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The well is some
distance away. It is at a much lower
level. The cases are so few when this
place would be used and the quantity of
water used would be so small that it
scarcely justifies the installation of pump-
ing apparatus.

On the vote being taken, the PRESIDENT
declared that there were three for the
amendment and three against. He there-
fore gave his casting vote in favour of
the amendment.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The mortality return for the month of
February showed that the death-rate for
the whole Colony was 13.7 and
for the whole Colony 12.4.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, March 25th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (HIS HONOUR
SIR W. REES DAVIES, K.C.)THE ALLEGED FORGED BANK-
NOTE CASE.

The hearing was continued of the case in which eight Japanese stand charged for that on the 20th of June, 1912, and on divers dates up to the 23rd of December, they did conspire to obtain and acquire from persons who would be induced to purchase or accept certain false and forged current money notes for \$5 each, purporting to be issued by the Military Government of Kwangtung, large sums of money.

The chief detective of the Canton police, named Wong, whose evidence concluded the previous hearing of the case, was cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster at great length this morning.

Mr. Alabaster—You have only been a year in the Chinese police at Canton, haven't you?—A little more than a year. I left the Straits police at the beginning of 1912 and commenced my duties at Canton on the 20th January.

What was your salary at that time?—\$250 a month.

Is the Commissioner of Police in the habit of entrusting you with \$50,000 in notes?—That is in the course of business. I collect several thousands of dollars daily even now.

What is your salary now?—\$250—the same.

How is it that you, the chief detective, collected thousands of dollars daily?—That is for fines. That is part of the duties of the detective department—to look after the collection of fines.

Was it intended to arrest these people on the 21st December?—Yes, it was.

That had all been arranged with the Hongkong police?—Well, that was arranged between Mr. Chan and Mr. King.

It was an understood thing that they were to be arrested on the 21st?—Yes.

You wanted to catch the Japanese there and arrest them?—Yes. We wanted to arrest them in the Hop Hing shop.

Why was it necessary to take \$50,000 to the shop?—If you did not show them the money and that you were the intended purchaser they would not bring the forged notes.

But you had showed them the money on the 20th—the day before?—Still they wanted to get the money before they would deliver them.

Yes, but the notes were not in the men's pockets, were they? They were in a large box?—How can I tell the size of the box? But you knew you were going to buy a large number of notes?—Yes. We said we wanted to buy \$250,000.

Why was it necessary to take the \$50,000 with you?—That was the arrangement made the day before with Fung, who said that after receiving the money the notes would be handed over.

Are you quite sure you did not really intend to buy these notes?—We wanted to buy them.

You intended really to buy these forged notes?—Yes; in order to arrest them.

As a matter of fact the Hongkong police were either too quick or bungled, and they never were sold?—Therefore I got the police to look for Fung and to arrest the defendants.

When you were there Fung came and spoke to you at the Hop Hing?—Fung did not come into the shop; I saw him outside and he spoke to me there.

He said they had better not transact business at the Hop Hing?—No; he said, "You had better find another place."

Did you say to him, "All right. Let us walk along and when we see Pang we will arrange it"?—Yes.

Why didn't you walk along with him then?—Pang came to inform me at 12.45 p.m. that he was afraid they had got wind of it and had carried the notes back, and so I was in a hurry.

You had two Chinese constables with you at the time?—Yes.

Why did you let Fung go off in the opposite direction?—Because my sole attention was on the forged notes, and so I walked along to see where the forged notes were.

Why didn't you keep him under observation?—How can you arrest a man when you find nothing on him?

His Lordship—Why didn't you pursue your prey? He was your man, and was supposed to bring about these negotiations?—At the time I did not know he was a conspirator. He was only introduced to me by Pang. Since this case has arisen I have taken steps to get this man arrested.

Mr. Alabaster—You knew that Pang was an agent?—He was not my agent.

Did you intend that Fung should go?—You cannot arrest a man without any offence.

Mr. Jenkin—The Hop Hing is Fung's own house, is it not?—No.

Whose is it?—Pang's friend's. Did you hear Pang give evidence at the Police Court?—No, I did not.

I put it to you that the Hop Hing shop, where this transaction was to take place, was Fung's own house, and you know it. What was Pang's friend called?—I don't know.

Do you think Pang knows?—I think so. When you were masquerading as Mr. Chan Yuk Tong how were you dressed? Like this (pointing to witness' "striking" light blue long coat)—I was wearing a long tweed coat. It was not the same colour as Mr. Jenkin's trousers. (Laughter.)

Whenever you saw Fung were you wearing this long coat?—Yes.

And did you hold yourself up to Fung as being a banker? Did you mean Fung to think you were a banker or a member of the Sun U Bank?—Pang informed me that he had told Fung I was at the Sun U Bank.

Was it a long European coat?—No, it was in Chinese fashion.

Is there at the Sun U a real Mr. Chan Yuk Tong?—I don't know.

I suppose that now you know what Fung had to do with this matter you are very angry that he is at large?—Yes. I wanted to arrest him.

Do you know if your chief is also very annoyed about it?—How can I tell his own heart?

You have seen your chief since the Police Court proceedings. Do you know if he is annoyed because Fung got away?—I do not know.

Have you told your chief that Fung has escaped?—He came down to Hongkong and he knew it.

When did Chan come down?—I saw him on the 20th.

Did he not come down with you on the afternoon of the 19th?—I came down from Canton on the 19th and arrived in the evening. I did not see him that evening. Perhaps he did come down then, but I cannot tell.

Do you know that Pang told Mr. Wu, the Governor, that the whole thing came from Fung?—I do not know.

You know that Pang told you that Fung was the sole agent in this matter?—Yes.

Therefore, as a policeman, it was most important that you should get Fung arrested, even more than anybody else, was it not?—As I have said before, you could not arrest him, and I had no authority.

Do you know that the prosecuting Counsel have said that Pang was the police agent?—No; he is not.

If you got Fung in Canton what would you do with him?—He will be severely punished if he is arrested in Canton.

You will deal with him in Canton?—Yes, certainly.

His Lordship—Would you cut his head off? (Laughter.)—Well, that lies with the other authorities.

Mr. Jenkin—If you deal so severely with conspirators in Canton, why didn't you get these men up there?—The British Government wanted to arrest them.

We have been told, you know, that it was the Chinese Government that first told us about this matter. Why was it that you, holding yourself out as a purchaser of these notes, did not get these men to go to Canton and complete this bargain?—I am only an employee in the detective department, and I have to carry out the instructions.

Do you know that the finances of Canton have been a little muddled up lately? Have they been in a sad state, Mr. Wong?—How do I know if there is anything muddled up in the Finance Department?

Mr. Sharp interposed and said witness ought to be given to understand that he need not necessarily answer every question. He had privilege.

Mr. Jenkin—That applies only to public prosecutions and not to private prosecutions. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Jenkin asked if the Canton Government had any trouble in paying the soldiers.

Witness—No, there is no difficulty.

Have you ever been into Mr. Bowley's office?—Yes.

Who did you think Mr. Bowley was?—A lawyer, is he not?

And for whom did you think he is acting?—For the British Crown, certainly.

I put it to you that at the Police Court you identified the seventh and eighth prisoners, and I put it to you that they were not in the Colony at the time you were here?—If I were a Hongkong policeman and my sole attention was given to the identification of the men I should have been more careful, but I had only a glance at them, as I was dealing with other matters.

You haven't got your mind occupied with any other things while you are giving evidence now, have you?—When I am giving evidence, I am giving evidence! (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Sharpe, witness said he was not a member of the Hongkong police force, and so he was not at the

Hop Hing to arrest the prisoners. He took his money to the shop because Fung told him that the Japanese wanted the money before the delivery of the notes.

Mr. Sharpe—You told my friend just now that you did not know till after the arrest that Fung was in the conspiracy? Yes, that is so.

Did you know that these particular men were in it?—No.

Did you know that some Japanese were in it?—Yes.

His Lordship—Do you mean to say that Fung never told you that Fung was concerned in the conspiracy?—He said he was the sole agent. He did not say he was a conspirator.

Mr. Sharpe—Have you seen the documents found upon the prisoners?—No.

At any rate, you cannot tell us how it was discovered that Fung was a conspirator?—No.

Do you think the Chinese Government would have allowed a million dollars worth of forged notes to go into Canton?—No, certainly not.

Mr. Alabaster—May I suggest a question to be put through your Lordship? If he had no idea Fung was a conspirator why did he ask Pang to introduce him under a false name?—Well, I only carried out my instructions. I was told to take that name.

His Lordship—As regards everybody you came across?—Well, in connection with the case.

Does not the Chinese Government offer monetary rewards for people who commit crimes elsewhere?—Since the Republic has been in power they have not done such a thing as far as I know.

Did the old Government?—I do not know. I was in the Straits then, my Lord.

Tan U Shek, cashier at the Canton Treasury, pointed out the various respects in which the forged notes differed from the genuine issues.

The hearing was again adjourned.

BEFORE THE ACTING PRISON JUDGE (MR. J. H. KEMP).

Ho In was indicted on a charge of being concerned in an armed robbery at Yaumati.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. H. Ray (foreman), F. T. Gomes, G. S. A. Chubb, F. X. Britto, J. Wattie, J. S. Smith, and J. Mauners.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.) prosecuted, and said that this was one of the cases with which they were unfortunately familiar in this Colony—one of those cases of serious armed robbery—and it was a pity indeed that the crime should be so common in the Colony and should apparently be indulged in without any fear as to the consequences.

This case was a particularly bad one, and he would tell the jury very shortly the circumstances under which it came about and the way in which the accused was alleged to have been captured.

The crime took place in the neighbourhood of Yaumati. One night a young woman who lived with her mother was rudely awakened by the entry of a number of men. She was shaken by one of them, and her jewellery was taken off her. Her mother, who tried to raise the alarm, was struck and badly wounded by an iron bar. The accused, whom the girl stated she recognised, was armed with a revolver, and also with a very ugly-looking dagger. The revolver was loaded, and in addition to that the women were maltreated. Having taken everything off them they fled away. The alarm was immediately given, but all the robbers, except the accused, so it was alleged, escaped.

The only reason why this man did not escape, too, was because he fell into a nullah or ravine which is at the back of the house. There was apparently a good deal of water in it, and the man seemed to have been incoordinated and hampered by the booty he had secured, and as he was fishing himself out of the water and the mud he was caught. He now pleaded not guilty, but when he was taken to the station and charged he made a statement which he would read at a later stage, and which he thought the jury would agree was a complete confession of the crime.

Evidence was then called.

Prisoner, who alleged that he was compelled to go to the house by another man, who threatened him with a revolver, was found guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of eight years' hard labour and 24 strokes with the "cat."

SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR A KIDNAPPER.

Tsang Lu, alias Tsang Yau, alias Tsang Sze, was indicted on a charge of kidnapping a 13 year old boy at Yaumati.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C.) prosecuted for the Crown, and briefly outlined the facts. It appeared that the prisoner met the boy and asked him if he had any parents. The child said he had not, and prisoner then made an appointment with him to meet him the next day. He gave the boy 10 cents, and next day they met in Yaumati.

Prisoner said he would take the boy to Sam Chun, and promised to get him some work as "he had business there."

He bought a jacket for the boy at a second-hand shop, and gave him some oranges. As he was taking him to the railway station he was arrested.

After evidence had been called the jury found the prisoner guilty.

The Attorney-General said the man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on 30th August, 1911, for kidnapping, and on the 12th February, at the expiration of his period of sentence, he was banished. On 13th May, 1912, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for returning from banishment, and on 14th August of the same year, after the expiration of his sentence, he was again banished for life.

His Lordship—What do you propose to do, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney-General—My Lord, the present position is the subject of another charge. I propose that your Lordship, if you thought fit, should reserve your decision in this case. I do not know if the prisoner admits the previous convictions.

His Lordship—I think it would be as well to deal with this case first.

Prisoner was then sentenced to six years' hard labour and 15 strokes with the birch.

The charge of returning from banishment was then proceeded with.

The Attorney-General said, with regard to this indictment, he thought it was an important thing, so far as the punishment of these cases were concerned, to prevent the men from coming backward and forward.

Prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on this charge, the terms to run concurrently.

ARMED ROBBERY FROM SAMPAN WOMEN.

Mung On was indicted with committing an armed robbery with another not in custody on the 2nd February.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. M. Baptista (foreman), A. F. B. Rozario, O. F. Riberio, D. McKay Whamond, J. T. D'Almeida e Castro, R. T. Rowan, and J. D. F. Mulder.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted, and said it was a simple and short case, and also a very clear one. It was a case of robbery, commonly called armed robbery. On the 2nd February, about the middle of the day, the prisoner and another man not in custody went to the harbour at Yaumati and hailed a sampan from Laundry Wharf. The boat contained two women, a married woman and her sister. The former was rowing at the bow and the latter was sculling at the stern. The men asked to be taken to Sam Sui Po Wharf, which was some little distance away, and when they got there the prisoners took a pair of gold mounted angles from the sister's wrists, and also a gold finger ring. The prisoner's friend escaped on the Dock wharf and ran away.

The married woman in the boat immediately went ashore and shouted out "save life," which was heard by an Indian watchman and another man upon the dock and they came to the assistance of the sister in the sampan. Prisoner, upon leaving the sampan in his endeavour to escape, was caught by the watchman and an Indian constable, and upon him were found the stolen articles (produced). The man was duly taken to the Police Station.

After evidence had been taken, the jury found prisoner guilty.

His Lordship sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and 15 strokes with the "cat."

"A COWARDLY ROBBERY."

Tang Kan and Wong Ming, alias Wong Wing, were charged with committing an armed robbery at a house near Yaumati on 27th January, and with having a large quantity of jewellery in their possession.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, described the case as a particularly cowardly one. Accompanied by two other men the prisoner went to the first floor of No. 164, Canton Road, Yaumati, occupied by five women, and gained admission by means of a trick, alleging that they had to search the premises for smuggled opium. Having obtained access, they robbed the inmates of all their jewellery, and the jury would see, from the long list of articles read out, that the robbery was a very lucrative one. The only question the jury had to decide was the one of the identity of the prisoners, one of whom was for some time employed as a cook at the house, and was therefore conversant with its contents.

Evidence was then called, and one of the women identified the first and another the second as being among the three men who entered the house.

The case was adjourned to enable prisoners to call witnesses.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG AUXILIARY.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the local Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the City Hall. His Lordship Bishop Lander presided over a fairly good attendance, and he was supported by the Rev. H. O. T. Burckwall (the Bible Society's sub-agent in Canton), and the Rev. T. E. Pearce (hon. secretary of the auxiliary).

The report having been submitted, The Hon. Secretary referred to the large quantity of Bibles which the Society was now selling in China, and declared that there was a bright outlook for that great country. The Scriptures gave a new moral and spiritual influence to the new national life, and China would shortly be in a position to take her place among the leading nations of the earth. He was thankful to say that the Society was selling in China as many as 110,000 issues of the Scripture every year.

Dr. SAUNDERS, the hon. treasurer, presenting the statement of accounts, paid a warm tribute to the work performed by Mrs. Patterson, the president of the Ladies' Committee, and said the ladies' collections had increased by \$164.

The total receipts were \$949, of which \$900 had been handed over to the Society. In a reference to the collections on behalf of the Society taken up at the various Churches, the speaker mentioned that the Chinese Church stood second on the list to the Union Church.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said he always esteemed it a privilege to be a witness on behalf of the Society—in the first place because it was a Society which enlisted the co-operation of almost all the different sections of the Christian Church, and had done much towards healing the unhappy divisions which existed in the Church. Passing on to a brief reference to the H.E. the Governor's recent speech, the Chairman observed that His Excellency had said that he and the Director of Education had come to the conclusion that the Bible should be taught in the Government's schools in the Colony. He (the Chairman) was sure that the Chinese would be very glad to have their children taught the Scriptures, because they already sent a large number of them to Missionary Colleges in order that they might have religious instruction.

The report and accounts having been passed, The Rev. H. O. T. Burckwall addressed the meeting. He spoke in optimistic terms of the future of the Bible in China, and gave statistics relating to the sale of the Book all over the world. Only last year, he said, the Bible was introduced among the Koreans, and they received it with national rejoicing. In an enthusiastic survey of the task of distributing the Bible in China, he said that to those in the villages, in the mountain fastnesses, and to travellers they had to carry the Book. They had to tell this message, and talk with the people about these things in season and out of season. It demanded that the colporteur should leave his business and his home, and he had frequently to suffer great privation. It meant dwelling among strangers, in the city, in the villages, and in the wilderness, and suffering hunger and thirst, yet their faces shone with heavenly light as they related how one or another had asked for further instruction in the way of the Christian life. The Church was beginning to realise that the colporteur was a very valuable instrument for the Church.

On the motion of Dr. RAYLEY, of Pakkoi, seconded by Colonel St. John, Dr. Saunders was re-elected hon. treasurer and Rev. T. W. Pearce, hon. secretary, and the committee was re-appointed.

Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

SHANGHAI'S WIRELESS STATION.

No definite progress has been made with the provision of the powerful wireless telegraph station which has been decided to erect at Shanghai, says the N.C. Daily News. The original intention was to establish this at Woosung, and towards this end negotiations were entered into with the Huangpu Conservancy for the purchase of the necessary ground there, filled and raised and ready for starting the work. It is now understood that the Chinese Telegraph Administration is not prepared to pay the amount required for the land, said to be about \$15,500 a mow, for a piece approximately thirty mow. In the circumstances another proposal has been forthcoming, namely, that the station should be established at the Kiangnan Arsenal, where the Chinese Government is believed to have sufficient land for the purpose. Pending the elections for the National Assembly, however, no definite steps have been taken.

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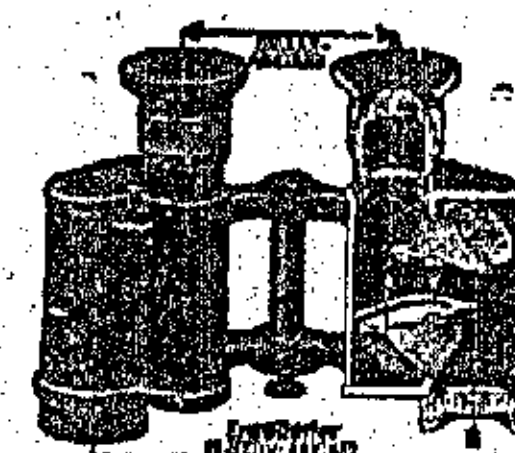
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10 p.m. "KINSHAN."	5 p.m. "HONAM."

THURSDAY, 27th MARCH, 1913
8 a.m. "HONAM."
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Via Vienna, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, Dover, Class I £21.11, II £20.9.
BY TAVERN EXPRESS:
Via Munich, Cologne, Hook or Flushing, Class I £27.9.8, II £21.6.
TO SHANGHAI.
S.S. "KOEBER," 9,900 tons, will leave as above on 29th Mar., at 7 p.m.
FARES: Hongkong-Shanghai, £6 1st, £4 2nd, £2 3rd Class.
TO KOBE via SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.
S.S. "CHINA," 11,900 tons, will leave as above about 31st Mar.
Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea & Danube; also North & South America.
SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1913. Princes' Building. [52]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
DESTINATION STEAMER TONS DATE OF SAILINGS.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
ARTHUR NILSSON & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR.
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SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE

TRANS-PACIFIC
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
TRANS-CONTINENTAL
WESTERN PACIFIC
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

New Triple Screw Turbine Flyers—21 Knots Speed.
S.S. TENYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.
S.S. CHIYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.
S.S. SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 tons.
AND
S.S. NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 tons. (INTERMEDIATE).
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU. Semi-tropical route—String Orchestra, Daily bath, cricket, baseball, dances and free newspaper containing World's happenings by wireless.

WESTERN PACIFIC—DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.
The T.K.K. lines connect at San Francisco with the palatial trains of the Western Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railways to Chicago via Salt Lake City and Denver WITHOUT CHANGE.
Through Standard Sleepers.
Through Tourist's Sleepers.
Dining Cars—Observation Cars.
Electric Lights—Electric Fans, Union Depots.
New lands, cities and scenes—hundreds of miles through the gorgeous scenery of the Sierras—Feather River Canyon and the Royal Gorge of Colorado.
Convenient connections at Chicago with trains for New York Transatlantic Steamers and other Eastern points.
When taking out Passage over the SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE ask for Ticket form No. 626.

C. LACY GOODRICH,
GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENT,
75, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA,
AND KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope,	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th April, at Daylight.
	IYO MARU Capt. Hirose,	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa,	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th April, at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. N. Noda,	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine,	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
	INABA MARU Capt. M. Winkler,	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tetsawa,	12,000	SATURDAY, 6th April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Hori,	12,500	MONDAY, 31st Mar.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser,	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Mar., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Sato,	12,000	MONDAY, 31st Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Yagi,	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE			

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

HONGKONG to PACIFIC COAST points...	1st Class £25 2nd Class £17
" " LONDON via NEW YORK...	1st Class £55 2nd Class £40
" " " via MONTREAL...	1st Class £54 2nd Class £37
Round-the-World, 1st Class throughout, via NEW YORK...	£100
" " " via MONTREAL...	£103

N.B.—While the rates are reduced, the excellence of the service in all respects will be maintained as heretofore.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 232 and 1241.

[11-12-13]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS	Leave to HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
INDIA	March 29	Through Steamer	April 26	May 2
ASSAYE	April 12	MONGOLIA	May 10	May 16
DEVANHA	April 26	MAEDONIA	May 24	May 30
CHINA	May 10	MALWA	June 7	June 12
		SUNDAY	SATURDAY	
DELTA	May 24	MOULTAN	June 23	June 28
ASSAYE	June 7	MOREA	July 6	July 12
ARCADIA	June 21	MAEDORA	July 20	July 26
DEVANHA	July 5	MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 9
CHINA	July 19	MOLDAVIA	Aug. 17	Aug. 23

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and then for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE. £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8. £72.12
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG About	Due MARSEILLES About	Due LONDON About
NANKIN	April 2	May 4	May 14
NYANZA	April 16	May 18	May 28
NORE	April 30	June 3	June 13
NILE	May 14	June 17	June 27
PALAWAN	May 28	July 2	July 11
BORNEO	June 11	July 16	July 25
NUBIA	June 25	July 30	Aug. 8
SUNDA	July 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 22

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLE.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE. £82.10 RETURN.
2nd " £38.10 £57.4
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
For further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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